

## MISCELLANEOUS

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER AND DEALER IN  
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**LIQUORS, WINES, AND CIGARS.**  
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OLD BOURBON WHISKY.  
A well selected stock of old and new Bourbon  
Whisky—none better.  
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A full assortment of Pitkin, Wiard & Co.'s celebrated Garden Seeds constantly on hand during the season.

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Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, and every thing in  
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The best brands of Flour, and Meal, constantly on

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I have everything in the line of Groceries, Provisions, Liquors, &c., &c. Also Agricultural Implements, Garden and Field Seeds, Tobacco and Cigars, &c., all of which are selected from the best sources.

I only ask an examination of my stock to insure sales. My terms are as heretofore, preferring *cash*, but will sell to prompt customers payable 1st January, May, and September. Call and see me.

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 WILL execute all orders for binding, and work in any department of the business, at their room over KEENON & GIBBONS' Book Store, on Main street, Major's Building. feb26 ft

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ON and after Monday, April 22, 1861, trains will leave Frankfort as follows:  
Trains going West at 7:13, A. M., and 3:3 P. M.  
Trains going East at 9:30, A. M., and 6:20, P. M.  
The Morning Train West makes connection for Chicago, leaving Jeffersonville at 2:30 P. M.

The Nashville Trains leave Louisville at 7:45 A. M. and 7:00 P. M.—making close connections for the South.

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M. L. PIERSON,

Manufacturer of and Dealer in  
**CHOICE CONFECTIONARIES,**  
St. Clair St., Frankfort, Ky.,  
(At the old Stand of T. P. Pierson.)

THANKFUL for the very liberal patronage I have received since the above Establishment was opened, I have to say that no exertion on my part shall be wanting to supply the increasing demand for Cakes, Cands, Pyramids, Ice Cream, &c.. on the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms.

**ICE! ICE! ICE!**—the greatest accommodation yet—can be had at my Confectionary at any time from 5 o'clock, A. M. until 9 o'clock, P. M.

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A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF  
Fancy Articles,  
CAN BE OBTAINED AT

DR. MILLS' DRUG STORE.  
Pomades for the Hair,  
Of every style and price, at Dr. MILLS' Drug store.  
Tooth Brushes

A beautiful assortment, at  
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store,  
Combs,  
Of every description and material, at  
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

**Hair Brushes,**  
The largest variety in Frankfurt, at  
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**Odontalgic Preparations.**

Consisting of Tooth Soaps, Tooth Paste, Tooth Powder, etc., at  
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

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**Dog Grass Brushes.**  
For Cloth, Velvet, and Bonnet purposes, at  
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**Fancy Soaps.**  
**Fine Cologne.**  
Of every price, of all shapes, colors, sizes, and per-  
fumes, at **Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.**

Fine Toilet Bottles,  
Beautiful styles of Bohemian, at  
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.  
Perfumery.

For sale in any quantity, either in bottles suitable for the toilet, or otherwise, at  
**Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.**

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**Handkerchief Extracts,**  
 The genuine Lubin's, as well as a variety of other  
 make, in new styles, and at all prices, at

Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

**Everything,**  
In the line of Fancy and Toilet articles, that either  
Ladies or Gentlemen can desire, at  
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

Frangipanni Sachels,  
To lay in drawers and perfume clothing, at  
Dr. Mullis' Drug Store.

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THE BODUGGER.

THIS wonderful article, just patented, is something *entirely* new, and never before offered to agents, who are wanted everywhere. Full particulars sent free. Address  
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RESTAURANT.

**OYSTERS! OYSTERS!! OYSTERS!!**  
I AM in daily receipt of Fresh Baltimore Oysters  
which I will sell by the can or half can, either to  
be town or country.  
Oysters and other delicacies of the season serve  
up at any hour of the day or night, at my Saloons.

My bar has always been, and always will be, supplied with the best Wines, Liquors, and Segars to be found anywhere.  
H. R. POWELL.  
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**KENTUCKY FARMER.**

WE have made an arrangement with Mr. HOWARD GRATZ, to take charge of the editorial department of the **KENTUCKY FARMER**, and can promise our subscribers a first class Agricultural and Family Journal.

The "Farmer" is the only Agricultural paper in the State, and will be devoted to the peculiar inter-

ests of this attitude, and we will spare no pains to make it thoroughly reliable in every department of Agricultural Literature. Its circulation is rapidly increasing in every part of the State; and it will be found an admirable advertising medium, for those having Land, Stock, Agricultural Implements, Seeds, Trees, &c., &c., for sale.

**Notice.**  
ALL persons indebted to the estate of Dr. C. G.

JOHN L. PHYTHIAN, Administrator.  
may6 wk1-wif

**Lots for Sale**  
I HAVE several beautiful vacant building lots for sale. Call on me at my residence in South Frankfort.  
THOS. A. THEOBALD.  
121 W. 1st St.



# THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY  
S. I. M. MAJOR & CO.,  
ST. CLAIR ST., OPPOSITE THE COURT-HOUSE.

TERMS:  
One copy per annum in advance, \$4 00  
THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1861.

## County Meeting.

There will be a meeting of the States Rights voters of Franklin county on Saturday, the first day of June next, to nominate county candidates. Meeting in the court-house at 2 o'clock, P. M. Let there be a full attendance from every precinct.

## Developing the Conspiracy.

Two days ago, after grouping into one view a variety of evidences of the existence of wicked and malign purposes towards the Governor and others, we added:

But a just-minded people will calmly ponder these things, and logically infer the object towards which they point. Concealed in wickedness, carried on in reckless and ruthless disregard of honor, justice, and truth, the end they aim at cannot be else than fatal to the peace of the State and subversive of her Government. Her constituted authorities are to be unhinged and overthrown; her government rendered powerless and impotent; her affairs reduced to disorder, chaos, and anarchy; and a pretext is to be found, in misapprehension of one particle of truth, for seizing the machinery of the government, placing it in the hands of engineers, either already provided, or to be extemporized for the occasion, and thus, under the pretense of preserving Kentucky in the Union, hiding her to the ear of the Usurper now manfully reigning rampant at Washington. Such is the horrid programme which is proposed, in some quarters, to be carried out in Kentucky; for no other theory can be constructed which will consistently reconcile the known means with other ends.

The above clearly intimated our opinion that a wicked design existed in some minds, to revolutionize the State Government by some act of violence. That this was not a mere partisan accusation loosely launched on our part, but a just interpretation of the actual designs of some men in our midst, we have now the confirmation of the columns of the Commonwealth of yesterday. That paper contains a communication, over the signature of "Union," and under the significant caption of "Magglin Deposed by the Legislature," which declares that the Legislature has deposed the Governor of the expense of the ordinary functions of his office—"taken from the hands of the Governor all his military power"—"appointing four staunch Union men as guardians for the Governor during the balance of the term"—that "the military bill was a 'glorious triumph' for the 'Union men'—that 'Magglin and Breckinridge are both powerless now for good or evil' and 'bound hand and foot'—that the 'Union men' have passed the 'Rubicon, unharmed'—that the Governor, short of his strength, like Sampson of old, can hurt nobody now—that his remaining functions will only be 'to commission magistrates and appoint Colonels,' and 'draw his salary,' for he is no longer Commander-in-Chief of the military forces of the State on land and water—and that "The sceptre has departed from Jnda," and the sword has been taken from the hand of Magglin."

It would be superfluous to remark upon the ignorance, insolence, and audacity of this revolutionary manifesto. If the writer knows anything of constitution or law, he is a deliberate conspirator against both. If, as we suspect, he is ignorant of both, and incapable of acquiring any sound knowledge, the admission of his booby twaddle into the columns of the Commonwealth only proves by what instrumentalities a civil revolution is to be initiated; to be followed hereafter by stronger pens. That this manifesto is both lawless and revolutionary, is too palpable to require proof. On its face, it is a virtual proclamation of a usurpation over the heads of the constituted authorities, and a jubilant boast of the fact. The writer may not know that the Legislature is utterly incapable of divesting the Governor of his power as Commander-in-Chief, or any other constitutional function; but those who do know all this, will not fail to perceive the revolutionary designs of the conspirators who have assumed the serious responsibility of writing and publishing this audacious manifesto.

## Hon. Thomas P. Porter.

We publish to-day a rousing call on this distinguished gentleman, by his fellow-citizens of Anderson county, to yield his consent to be returned to the seat in the State Senate which he filled with such marked ability during the last four years. So far as we have heard any expression of preference by the States Rights men of Franklin county, it has been pronounced unanimously, emphatically, and enthusiastically in favor of the gallant Porter. As to Woodford county, that is his home, and of course the friends of Southern rights there will come up as one man to Woodford's favorite son. There cannot be a doubt that he will accept the nomination, which will be made by acclamation, nor that he will be triumphantly elected, nor that he will serve his State in this terrible crisis with the wisdom and efficiency which his high abilities and practical experience so eminently qualify him to display. Kentucky cannot now spare the services of her strong men; and not one of them, in all the State, we trust, will fail to respond to the call of his countrymen.

MEETING AT PIKEVILLE.—We regret that the great pressure on our columns in this exigent crisis, precludes our publication of the lengthy proceedings and resolutions of a meeting of the States Rights men in Pikeville on the 21st inst., at which the Hon. Wm. Cecil presided. Hon. John M. Elliott delivered a strong speech in support of Southern Rights and of the union of the South in defense of common rights assailed by Northern aggression. The speech was telling, effort and electrified the audience. A series of resolutions, extensive in scope, emphatic and patriotic, were adopted, but which, on account of their length, we are compelled to lay over, at least for the present.

## Hon. Chas. S. Morehead.

We need not call attention to the powerful and patriotic letter of ex-Governor Morehead which enriches our columns to-day. The very name of this eminent statesman will attract universal attention to any production of his able and accomplished pen. The review to which he subjects the lawless, unconstitutional, and atrocious acts of the Usurper, is drawn with vivid clearness and terrible distinctness. We do not propose to analyze the letter; for it is too precise and explicit to require exposition or comment. We only remark upon it at present, to express our grateful appreciation of the earnest patriotism which has invoked this resplendent effort. It will make a profound impression upon the mind of the people, not only here in Kentucky, but everywhere, North and South. And this grand utterance is but the voice in advance which, from thousands and thousands of the author's thinking, reflecting, political friends, will be echoed, and re-echoed and reverberated throughout the length and breadth of his beloved Kentucky.

The attempt of the Louisville Journal to tamper the production of Gov. Morehead, was less creditable to the logic than to the versatile powers of that able and able paper. But it was, nevertheless, a splendid compliment to the author of the letter, a clearly implied acknowledgment of its irresistible force, when in order to abate that force, the keen writers on the Journal descended from the chair of logical analysis to the vain task of trying to find personal inconsistency in the author, and incoherence in the parts of his masterly and unanswerable production.

## Nominations.

At a Convention of the States Rights party of the 5th Congressional district, held at Lexington on the 27th, President, A. L. McAta, of Jessamine, the Hon. Wm. E. Simms, the able and efficient Representative in the last Congress, was nominated by acclamation for re-election. Mr. Simms has accepted, and that is almost equivalent to an election, for he is one of the sort of men in whose vocabulary there is no such word as "fail." The Convention fully endorsed the platform of the States Rights party, lately promulgated at Frankfort.

At the same time and place, a Senatorial District Convention unanimously nominated R. W. Woolley to represent Fayette and Scott in the State Senate, which he accepted on the spot.

Of these proceedings, the Statesman says: SOUTHERN RIGHTS NOMINATIONS.—The proceedings of the Congressional Convention of this district, held in this city on yesterday, will be found in another column. The Convention was large, composed of the very best material in the district, and highly enthusiastic in spirit. One-third of the delegates were supporters of Mr. Bell in the last Presidential election, but old party lines were ignored and the utmost harmony reigned upon the single question now at issue. Capt. W. M. E. SIMMS was nominated as our candidate for Congress by acclamation. He is a gallant, true, and able champion. He was nominated to be elected, and the Administrationists may as well make up their minds to that result. R. W. WOOLLEY, Esq., received the unanimous nomination of the Scott and Fayette delegates for the Senate in this district. This nomination also was intended to be ratified at the polls in August. Mr. Woolley will very soon enter upon the canvass. His majority in the district will fall little short of five hundred.

At a Convention of the same party, held for the 9th Congressional district at Owensville, on the 27th, Col. JOHN S. WILLIAMS was nominated by acclamation, and, being on the ground, accepted the position in a glorious, soul-stirring speech, which electrified the crowd. He will sweep the mountains like a hurricane, and wipe out utterly his Lincoln-coercion-submission opponent.

## W. W. Cleary.

The distinguished Representative from Harrison county in the last Legislature, we take it for granted, will be returned to the next Legislature by the acclaim of his grateful constituents. The State cannot spare him from her councils in this exigent crisis. He has qualities of head and heart, a commanding intellect, a clear, quick apprehension, a ready power of vigorous execution, an earnest love of his fellow men and his State, sound principles, firm purposes, and dauntless soul. We repeat, the State cannot exempt such a man from her service; and, sure as fate, Cleary is one of the great among the "coming men."

COL. A. P. GROVER.—The announcement of this gentleman as a candidate for re-election to the Senate, affords us a fit occasion to record our sense of his high qualifications of head and heart, his matured judgment, his sound principles, his inflexible fidelity, and his great value to the Commonwealth as a capable and experienced statesman. We hear of no dissensions in the Owen district, and we trust none will arise in that firm and sound-hearted quarter. This is no time for that sort of thing. The impending crisis rises as far above the attitude of ordinary political questions, as the peaks of Andes lift their eternal summits above the level of surrounding plains. Let our friends every where return to the Legislature their strongest, ablest, wisest, and truest men.

Will the Louisville Journal, which with its ready proclivity has given currency to the misrepresentation refuted in the subjoined card, do itself, not to say others, the justice to copy the statement which Gen. Dudley so promptly and handsomely makes in vindication of truth?

## A Card.

Editor Commonwealth:  
I have this moment returned from attending the annual examination of the Cadets of the Military Institute, and am authorized to say neither the Faculty or Cadets have the slightest intention of marching to Frankfort under a secession flag. This explanation is rendered necessary by the appearance of the card of "Kentuckian" in your last issue. The stars and stripes float from the dome of the main building of the institute.

P. DEDLEY,  
President Board of Visitors.  
TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 28, 1861.

Read the advertisement of W. H. KEENE in our special notice column. It is important.

## [Correspondence of the Yeoman.]

The Sad Condition of Missouri and Maryland—A Solemn Warning to Kentucky—Bitter Lamentations of the Maryland Union Men—A stirring Appeal to Kentucky.

BALTIMORE, May 21, 1861.

Messrs. Editors:—If a word from this unfortunate city can be of interest to your numerous readers, or prove in any degree useful to them in our present national crisis, I shall not be disappointed by the impulse which prompts me to address you.

Missouri now wrestling with the oppressor, though divided against herself, and pouring out the blood of her citizens in heroic efforts to free herself from bondage, affords an example of a people not yet totally bereft of the power to struggle for their rights; but Maryland—the first to unfurl on this continent the banner of civil liberty, is now suffering the sad effect of her late folly, and lies prostrate and powerless beneath the foot of oppression. It is not yet decided whether, however, to lift her voice in warning to her sister Border States, bidding them beware of the rock upon which her liberties have been wrecked, and appealing to yours especially, which is, as yet, free from invasion, to unite and strike while there is yet time for the integrity of her nationality and the safety of her "Old Kentucky homes."

It is far better for the freedom and safety of any people, that they should be united in the defense of a wrong principle, than that they should suffer themselves to become by civil strife an effort to defend the holiest cause. Had Maryland taken timely counsel of this truth, she would not now "lie so low, there's none so poor to do her reverence." The miserable condition of Missouri will show the necessity of a State being at peace with herself, even though warring against all others; and the utter subjugation of Maryland, her territory converted into a camp and forage ground, her constitutional rights wantonly outraged, her laws set at defiance, her public deposits robbed, her most honored citizens subjected to arrest and imprisonment on false and frivolous charges, their domiciles invaded, and themselves and families insulted by a rabid foreign soldiery, is only a foreshadowing of what may be expected of those who, like her, shall continue to wrangle over minor questions, forgetful of their first great duty of uniting all differences, and arming for a common defense against a common foe.

If the constitutional rights of Maryland have been ruthlessly trampled out, if Missouri has been reduced to a state of anarchy, and the rights of innocent women and children to this insatiable Mob of Abolitionists, whose warfare it seems is even against bakes and sin klings, what may Kentucky expect, if, torn by dissensions, she should suffer the common enemy to obtain a foothold upon her soil, and there erect the standard of a despotism whose vailing folds have already declared their intention to carry on the "will of the Government," Lincoln, Seward, Chase, &c., "at all times and under all circumstances."

Bitterly do the Union men of Maryland now lament, deeply do they now deplore, the hour, when, deceived and captivated by the siren song of peace, peace which flowed in indolent numbers from the lips of Old Abe, and gradually would they now exchange the situation in which their foolish credulity has left them for that of Kentucky, which has still the previous means of self-defense within her grasp. But the presence of the clean-shaven yankee, booted and spurred in every avenue, and his camps pitched upon every hill top, remind them that it is now too late, and that nothing is left us but to suffer.

"All the ills that conquered States are heir to."

The writer of this humbly confesses his fault, and thousands of his fellow-citizens, in common with himself, hopefully await the time when circumstances shall present the opportunity, and enable them to rise with one accord and drive the lying and hypocritical invader beyond the "Summit and beyond."

Once freed from the presence of a tyrannical and his slaving enemy, depend upon it, the people of Maryland would not again consume the precious hours in vain disputes upon the abstract right of secession, but remembering the bitter past, would stand shoulder to shoulder, first in the defense of their State, and then in a common effort to strengthen it in the future by a close alliance with their Southern friends. The hearts the hopes, the sympathies of a large majority of the people of Maryland are now united with the South, and when this war shall end, as it must, in the vindication of States Rights and the full acknowledgment of the Independence of the Confederacy, and as it possibly may, with Maryland still locked in the icy embrace of the east, what fate awaits us in respect to our commercial and manufacturing interests, and the value of our slave property? Will Maryland be strong to assert her innate and undoubted right upon the question of slavery, when fifteen States have been powerless to maintain their constitutional rights? And will Kentucky, in this regard, should she suffer herself to be rocked to her last sleep in the arms of a fancied security, and Gen. Harney to become the administrator of her effects, be in a better situation than ourselves? Let the past and present answer for the future, and let Kentucky, lest the world should pronounce the verdict that she deserved to be enslaved, unite in this solemn hour, and stand as one man, animated by one heart, inspired by one noble sentiment, and either live to perpetuate, or linking her honor with the tomb, perish in the defense of her liberties.

## From Anderson County.

LAWRENCEBURG, KY.,  
May 24th, 1861.

DEAR SIR: You are aware that a Senator is to be elected to the State Legislature from the counties of Anderson, Franklin, and Woodford, at the August election. By the common voice of the Southern Rights party of this county, you have been designated as the most suitable person for that office. We therefore, citizens of Anderson county, and members of the above party, cordially invite you to become a candidate for the office of Senator from the counties above mentioned.

Very truly, your friends,  
M. Walker, J. P. Redden, G. Uterback, F. M. Bowen, A. O. Hornebak, Jas. O'Donnell, R. P. Saunders, L. B. Fenwick, Jas. C. Fidler, R. W. Fenwick, Jas. Oakley, R. A. Hanks, Jas. Fraser, G. Dedman, Jas. A. McBrozer, C. Hagerman, S. Wallace, A. County, V. E. Kinkaid, E. Witherspoon, J. H. Bowen, J. B. Bond, F. B. Bond, F. M. Hanks, J. M. Walker, E. S. Dawson, Gen. Baxer, J. Grundle, C. C. Lillard, D. M. Rogah, W. E. Jordan, D. W. Bond, Jas. P. Jordan, J. K. Goins, L. W. Chambers, Jr., J. H. McBrozer, C. M. Walker, C. N. Kavanaugh, Jordan Bond, P. Cox, H. Keller, W. Saffell, W. F. Leathers, W. L. Walker, Wix Bond, David Bond, Sr., Jas. M. Posey, J. H. D. McKee, L. Chambers, Sr., Jas. F. Witherspoon, L. Walker, E. Witherspoon, J. Ripe, J. O. Egbert, M. S. Bond, A. C. Oliver, S. Martin, J. Hanks, L. Carter, D. H. Hanks.

The letter from our Baltimore correspondent, published in another column, is full of deep significance, addresses a solemn appeal to the thoughtful and considerate minds of Kentucky. Read it, consider it, ponder it, every true Kentuckian. We hope to be favored with further contributions to the interest of the Yeoman and the edification of its readers, from the same accomplished pen.

## BORDER SLAVE STATES CONVENTION.

TIENSA, May 28, 1861.

The Convention met pursuant to adjournment, and was called to order by Hon. John J. Crittenden, President.

## NOTES.

On motion of Mr. WICKLIFFE the clerkmen of Frankfort were invited to open the sessions of the Convention with prayer.

## PRAYER.

The Throne of Grace was then addressed by Rev. Wm. McD. ARBETT, of the Methodist church. The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

## REPORT.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, from the Committee on Organization, reported that the delegates elect from Kentucky are entitled to seats, also that the delegation from Missouri are entitled to seats in the Convention. But that the Committee had no evidence that Tennessee or Virginia had appointed delegates, and intended to co-operate with Kentucky in bringing about an adjustment of our difficulties. That the counties of McMinn and Sevier, of Tennessee, have accredited John Caldwell, Esq., as their representative, but inasmuch as he could not be considered a rightful representative of the State of Tennessee, he ought to be requested to take a seat in the Convention and render advice and consultation as may be deemed proper, with a resolution to that effect.

On motion of Mr. WILLIAMS, the report was adopted. The resolution admitting Hon. John Caldwell, of Tennessee, to a seat in the Convention, was then adopted.

## NEW MEMBERS.

Hons. Wm. A. HALL, JOHN B. HENDERSON, and J. H. R. GAMBLE, delegates from the State of Missouri, appeared and took their seats.  
Hons. ROBT. RICHARDSON, ARCHIE DIXON, and JOSHUA F. BELL, delegates from Kentucky, also appeared and took their seats.

## OATH OF OFFICE.

Mr. WICKLIFFE renewed his motion of yesterday that the Kentucky delegates now take the oath of office as prescribed by the Constitution of the State.

Mr. WILLIAMS said he had no objections to taking the oath, if his present office, as a delegate, is not incompatible with the office of delegate. But as he was not fully advised of the status of the State, he would decline to take the oath at present.

Mr. RICHARDSON said he held an office under the State of Kentucky, and as he thought the office of delegate might be incompatible with the one he now holds, he would also for the present decline taking the oath.

Mr. HUSTON did not think the office of delegate was in any way incompatible with the office of any of the gentlemen Messrs. WILLIAMS, and RICHARDSON, and thought they also should take the oath.  
Mr. BELL moved that the motion of Mr. WICKLIFFE be deferred for the present, and that the Committee on Organization prescribe a suitable oath of office; which was adopted.

## RESOLUTION.

Mr. WICKLIFFE offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee to whom shall be referred the subject of recommending the acts and ordinances under which this Convention has been organized, and also the original amendments to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by Hon. John J. Crittenden in the United States Senate, at the last session of Congress, with instructions to reduce the same in form of an additional article of the Constitution of the United States, preserving the substance of the original proposition, and to make such other additions to the same as may seem just and proper to secure the slave States and the citizens thereof in the enjoyment of their just and equal rights under the Constitution.

Mr. BELL moved the appointment of a Committee on Resolutions, consisting of five delegates, the President of the Convention to be chairman, and the resolution of Mr. WICKLIFFE be referred to said committee; which was adopted.

## THE COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Consists of the following delegates: Hon. Jno. J. Crittenden, R. Gamble, Wm. A. Hall, Archie Dixon, and Jno. B. Huston.  
Mr. WICKLIFFE moved that all resolutions offered be referred, without debate, to the Committee on Resolutions. Adopted.

On motion, leave of absence was granted to Hon. James F. Robinson, for to-morrow.

Mr. WICKLIFFE moved that when the Convention adjourns, it adjourn to meet in the Senate chamber, at ten o'clock to-morrow. Adopted.

Mr. BELL moved that the Governor of Kentucky be invited to a seat on the floor of the Convention, to attend its deliberations. Adopted.

Mr. DIXON moved the adoption of the ordinary parliamentary rules, and the rules of the Senate of Kentucky.

Mr. WICKLIFFE suggested the adoption of the rules of the Peace Conference; but they would, he said, exclude newspaper editors, newspaper scribblers, and newspaper reporters.

Mr. DIXON's motion was then adopted. And then the Convention adjourned.

## WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

WEDNESDAY, May 29, 1861.

The Convention met in Senate chamber at 10 o'clock, pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by Rev. B. T. LACY, of the Presbyterian church.

The Journal of yesterday was read and approved.

## COMMUNICATION.

The President presented the following communication from John B. Major, Public Printer:

OFFICE OF KENTUCKY YEOMAN, )  
Frankfort, May 28, 1861.

Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, President of the Border Slave States Convention:  
SIR: The Convention over which you have the honor to preside, may desire to have printing executed to further the performance of its duties. If such be the fact, although the act of Assembly under which your body is acting makes no provision therefor, still I feel it to be my duty, as Public Printer for the State, to tender all the facilities of my office promptly to execute whatever orders you may make upon it, distinctly agreeing herby to look alone to the next Legislature for my compensation. Respectfully, your

Obedient servant,  
JOHN B. MAJOR,  
Public Printer.

## REPORT.

Mr. HALL, from the Committee on Resolutions, made the following report:  
Your Committee having taken into consideration the objects of their formation and the resolutions referred to them, beg leave to report that, in their opinion, the action of this Convention should be chiefly directed to preparing and publishing an address recommending the principles embodied in the propositions known as the Crittenden resolutions, as a means of quieting the apprehension existing in the slaveholding States, which has been the foundation or the pretext for the present lamentable state of things in our country, and as a means calculated to aid in restoring our Union.

That said address should further present to

the people of the slaveholding States, the consideration which should determine them to adhere to the Union.

And the members of said committee from Kentucky further recommend that the delegates from that State should present to the people of Kentucky their reasons for recommending to their fellow-citizens an adherence to the position they at present occupy.

They further recommend that a committee be appointed of seven members to prepare said address to the people of the United States. And that a committee of five from the Kentucky delegation be appointed to prepare the address to their constituents in relation to their peculiar condition.

The following delegates were appointed to prepare the general address: Messrs. Hall, Gamble, Guthrie, Wickliffe, Bell, Dixon, and Dunlap.

The following delegates were appointed to prepare the address to the people of Kentucky: Messrs. Guthrie, Bell, Dixon, Williams, and Richardson.

## OATH OF OFFICE.

Mr. WILLIAMS offered the following resolution, which was adopted, viz:  
Resolved, That the members of this Convention be required to take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and be true and faithful to their respective States, so long as they are members of this Convention. All the delegates present were then qualified by Leslie Combs, Clerk of the Court of Appeals.

## RECONSIDERATION.

Mr. WILLIAMS moved to reconsider the vote adopting the rules of the Senate. Adopted.

Mr. WILLIAMS offered the following resolution, which was adopted, viz:  
Resolved, That the rules of the Peace Conference, from rule 2, to rule 15, inclusive, be adopted as the rules of this Convention.

Mr. CALDWELL thanked the Convention for the courtesy extended to him. He said he also desired to take the oath just administered to members of the Convention. His State (Tennessee) was in a state of confusion, and he did not know what would be the end of her sad condition. He, however, would support the Constitution of the United States without such oath. He had, he said, taken the oath fifty years ago.

The oath was then administered to him by Gen. Combs.

## ORDER TO PRINT.

Mr. BELL offered the following resolution, which was adopted, viz:  
Resolved, That the Clerk of the Public Printer print the proceedings of this Convention as accepted.

Mr. HUSTON moved that the report of the Committee on Resolutions be adopted.

Mr. GUTHRIE desired the matter be laid over for the present.

Mr. HUSTON withdrew his motion.

Mr. GUTHRIE moved the President call the Convention together to-morrow as a committee to take into consideration the resolutions appointing committees to draft addresses to the people of the United States and the State of Kentucky. Adopted.

The President then announced that the Convention would meet immediately after adjournment at the Capitol Hotel.

And then the Convention adjourned to meet to-morrow at 10 o'clock A. M.

The Louisville Journal of yesterday places the supposed interpretation on the military act. This interpretation appears to us entirely sound, and has a flavor of earnest candor and patriotism about it which is exceedingly refreshing to our palate, and we take sincere pleasure in recording our interpretation of the Journal.

THE MILITARY BILL.—Some persons are of opinion that this law is unconstitutional, because it makes no provision for a tax sufficient to pay the interest on the debt created thereby, and for its ultimate discharge. This may not be so. The thirty-sixth section of the second article of the Constitution expressly exempts from the operation of the preceding section debts contracted to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or if hostilities are threatened, provide for the public defense. The preamble of the Military Bill recites, "whereas it is deemed necessary for the purpose of defense to arm the State, and to accomplish this object, money will have to be borrowed," but it does not refer to the constitutional contingencies of invasion, insurrection, or threatened hostilities, although they were clearly the motives which led to the passage of the bill. The House of Representatives on Friday last passed a bill providing for the imposition of an additional tax of five cents on the hundred dollars "to pay the interest stipulated, and to discharge the debt," but it was not acted upon in the Senate for want of time. This has led to the impression that a constitutional difficulty lies in the way of procuring the contemplated loan, but we do not believe that the failure to recite the words of the Constitution in the preamble will operate to nullify the bill. If it should, there would be still greater impediment to its operation, which is the compulsory nature of the same thirty-sixth section, that no such act "shall take effect until it shall have been submitted to the people at a general election, and shall have received a majority of all the votes cast for and against it." It would doubtless have been preferable, had the "military bill" which originated in the Senate contained a recital of the reasons why the loan was rendered necessary; but as it does contain the "purpose" of defense, it will be very much like spitting hate to object to its constitutionality on account of a badly expressed sentence. The necessities of the State demand the expenditure of an annual sum of money, and the safeguards of the Constitution cannot surely be interposed to prevent the representatives of the people from applying in an emergency, for the requisite means to insure its safety by placing the Commonwealth in a condition to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or provide for the public defense when hostilities are threatened.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

### Candidate for Senator.

Editors Yeoman:  
In answer to calls made on me through the public press, and repeatedly by private citizens, I have, after much reflection, concluded to announce myself as a candidate for the Senate, in the district composed of the counties of Owen, Carroll, and Trimble.

May 24th, 1861. A. J. GROVER.

### State Treasurer.

We are requested to announce JAMES H. GARRARD, the present Treasurer, a candidate for re-election at the next August election.

Feb 15 w&t-w

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

### Hardee's Tactics!

CONTAINING

### MANUAL OF KENTUCKY STATE GUARD

PRICE.....\$2 00.

WILL BE MAILED FOR \$2 25.

S. C. BULL, - - - Bookseller,  
m30 t-w&t

## CASH! CASH!!

### CHANGE OF TERMS!

Owing to the condition of the country, and the difficulty of obtaining goods without the cash, I have determined to make no new accounts, and after the FIRST OF JUNE, to adopt the CASH SYSTEM. When the goods are purchased, the money must be paid.  
W. H. KEENE,  
May 30, 1861.

## A. CONERY,

SIGN OF THE EAGLE.

(Successor to W. P. Loomis.)  
Has just received a new assortment of

## WATCHES, CLOCKS

## JEWELRY.

Call and see them, and you will find I tries to suit the times.  
W. H. KEENE,  
Jan 17 w&t-w

## AN ELEGANT STOCK OF

## STRAW GOODS,

CHEAP, VERY CHEAP.

JUST OPENED BY

KEENE & GIBBONS,

DEALERS IN

## BOOKS & STATIONERY,



To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

GENTLEMEN: In your paper of the 23d inst., you copy the extract of a letter from the Frankfort Yeoman, in which is contained the following paragraph: "I saw Gov. Morehead today just returned from the South. He is the most ultra Southern Rights man I have seen."

And you add: "Gov. Morehead, we believe, is now at his home in this vicinity, and can speak for himself." Although the statement in the above paragraph may be considered by some a charge sufficiently grave to require an answer, I am constrained to admit that I am and have all my life been a Southern Rights man. I have labored honestly and faithfully to secure the enjoyment of those rights against the fraternal aggressions of those who have madly brought the country to its present deplorable condition. And the wise and moderate and just propositions of our venerable and distinguished Senator, Mr. Crittenden, been promptly and manfully passed by the North, there are no men who can doubt that we would have been a united and happy people. They were, however, almost unanimously repudiated by the Black Republican party. Still the lovers of the Union did not despair. Seven slaveholding States withdrew from the Union and formed a Government of their own. Kentucky, a free State, and I voted to the stars and stripes, by an unparalleled unanimity of sentiment, declared herself opposed to secession. My own opinions and feelings were thoroughly in accordance with hers, and so publicly expressed in the most emphatic terms in an address to the members of the Legislature. After this, I was unanimously elected as a delegate to the Peace Conference, where I exerted whatever power or influence I could bring to bear for the settlement of the distracting questions which were convulsing and dividing the country. My course in that convention was the occasion of another address before the members of the Legislature, the substance of which was published and laid before the people of Kentucky. Resolutions of the Peace Conference, distasteful as some of them were to many Southern men, were still more so to the Black Republicans in power. These resolutions, though the very best that we could obtain, but by any means what we desired them to be, fell still-born. Congress would not even take them up for consideration. Still we were assured that there was a deep and constantly increasing feeling of conservatism in the North, which would override all the Black Republican influence and give every guarantee necessary to our security and safety.

We took an appeal from the politicians at Washington to the people of the North, and trusted to the conservative element to do and say what was right. South Carolina was at that time having all her batteries to bear on Fort Sumter, and making the most vigorous preparations for an assault. This was perfectly well understood in Congress. A bill was introduced in the House to give the President the power to call out the militia and volunteers, without limitation in number, to suppress the insurrection and execute the laws. It was well understood that the passage of this bill would have been the signal for the breaking up of the Peace Conference without action. It was accordingly judiciously postponed. Mr. Lincoln, in his power, immediately after the refusal of Congress to pass any law for coercion or for the collection of the revenue in the seceded States. It was understood that he was in favor of withdrawing the troops from Fort Sumter to preserve the peace of the country. He knew well that any attempt to secure that fort would inevitably lead to collision and result in a ruinous and devastating civil war.

I am informed and I believe that Cabinet order was made to evacuate the Fort, but that letters from the radical wing of the party poured in from the North, and the Cabinet again assembled and the order was changed for modified. He then immediately commenced his warlike preparations. He believed that the order to withdraw the troops would disarm his party in the North, and on the other hand, that a collision at Sumter would unite the entire North. To prevent the conservatives in the North from tripping over his divided party, he and his Cabinet were willing to inaugurate a fratricidal war, bringing desolation and ruin on both sections. I am not now defending South Carolina or her action. Having withdrawn from her action either by secession or revolution, and meaning to maintain her action at all hazards, she of course would not allow Sumter to remain in the hands of her enemies. Her great fault, and what we have complained of, was the original act of secession. Her ulterior action seemed to be a necessary consequence of that. But whether that ulterior action was right or wrong, I agree with you, Messrs. Editors, most cordially in the condemnation and repudiation of the proclamation of the 15th of April last, to which it gave rise. If you will pardon me for using your language, the policy announced in the proclamation deserves the unqualified condemnation of every American citizen. It is unwarranted, it is a mere arbitrary and unbridled and ruinous. If Mr. Lincoln contemplated this policy in the inaugural address, he is a guilty dissenter; if he has conceived it, and the excitement raised by the seizure of Fort Sumter, he is a guilty dissenter. In either case he is miserably unfit for the exalted position in which the enemies of the country have placed him. But this proclamation had something like the semblance of law to authorize it. The act of Congress of the 25th of February, 1795, authorized him to call out the militia of the States in order to suppress the lawless and destructive combinations to which he was suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings. The use of the militia is however limited to three months, and cannot extend beyond thirty days after the commencement of the then next session of Congress. If nothing else, this shows that the law has placed this whole subject in the hands of Congress, and that the President can only act, where it is not, or has not been in the power of Congress to act. It is known that these combinations existed during nearly the whole period the last Congress was in session, yet not one step was taken looking to a coercive policy. Now far be has the power to attempt to suppress combinations which were in existence when Congress was in session, and which have still continued, it is unnecessary now to discuss. Another proclamation was issued on the 15th of April, in which, after reciting that letters of usurpation were threatened by the seceding States, he deems it advisable to set on foot a blockade of the ports in the States of the United States and the law of nations in such case provided, and concludes by declaring such privateers pirates.

If there be the semblance of authority for this movement by the most latitudinarian construction of the powers of a constitutional President, I have been unable to perceive it. It is a gross and palpable violation of the Constitution and a wanton usurpation of power. In the time of South Carolina nullification, it was said by the friends of President Jackson and the papers in his interest, that he would put it down by blockading the port of Charleston, and Mr. Webster, in alluding to these reports in his speech at Worcester, Mass., said: "The President has no authority to blockade Charleston. The President has no authority to employ military force, till he shall be duly required so to do by law and by the civil authorities." The fame of Mr. Webster has in no small degree been enhanced by his unanswerable argument against nullification, yet as a constitutional lawyer he proclaimed that the

President had no authority to blockade Charleston, and he aided in passing the force bill, limited to two years, to enable him to do it. The law of 1795 confers upon the President his only power to act in a case like the present, and that law was scrutinized and criticized by the fathers of the Republic, and framed with such cautious wisdom as to prevent its being greatly abused, even in the hands of a wicked President.

Under this usurpation of authority, he is now interfering with the commerce of loyal States; while stating in his proclamation of April 15th, that his first object will be to pass the property and places belonging to the United States, he is daily preventing supplies of food to the helpless women and children and slaves of the South, in order that under the desperation of starvation the slaves may be excited to servile insurrection. The delusion that they can be thus starved, is wonderful, but the criminality of the motive is not the less than that of the act itself less despotism. Having thus violated the Constitution, he seems to have lost sight of every restriction upon his power, and afterwards acted with defiance of its most sacred provisions. Thus the country is placed in a position of power to raise and support armies. Our fathers were justly jealous of placing in the hands of one man. The friends of the Constitution in urging its adoption pointed to this clause as conclusive evidence of a safe division of power. Col. Gen. Nicholas, who was a member of the Virginia Convention which adopted the Constitution of the United States, and who afterwards removed to Kentucky, declared that "the most effectual guard which has yet been discovered against the abuse of power is the division of it." But, said he, no constitution affords any real security to liberty, unless it is considered as sacred and preserved inviolate; because that security can only arise from an actual and not from a nominal limitation and division of power. In the great contest between the elder Adams and Jefferson, the same distinguished gentleman published a letter to a friend in Virginia, which was extensively circulated, in which he arraigned the policy of Mr. Adams and of the Congress under him, for the passage of the military bill, by which the power was transferred to the President in the event of a declaration of war, or of invasion by any foreign power, to raise 100,000 regular troops and an indefinite number of volunteers. He considered the law unconstitutional, because the President was made the sole judge of the necessity of raising this army.

Yet Mr. Lincoln, in a third proclamation, dated May 24, alluding to the immediate exigencies by which he was surrounded, calls into the service of the United States 42,331 volunteers, to serve for a period of three months, and he declares that he directs all the regular army of the United States to be increased by the addition of eight regiments of infantry, one of cavalry, and one of artillery, making altogether a maximum aggregate increase of 22,711 officers and enlisted men. He further directs the enlistment, for not less than one or more than three years, of 15,000 seamen in addition to the present force for the naval service of the United States. This power belongs alone and absolutely to Congress, and there is no law in existence attempting to transfer it to the President. It is an open and shameless disregard of one of the most sacred and vital provisions of the Constitution. Where is the use of swearing a President to support that instrument, if it can be thus trampled and trampled in its place? The only extension I have seen offered, is the plea of necessity. Can it be necessary to break down the barriers of the Constitution in order to preserve it inviolate? Mr. Madison, who has been justly called the Father of the Constitution, has furnished the best answer to this miserable and unavailing plea. He says: "To disregard domestic institutions, and to allow foreign influence to pass, is an artifice which may be forever used, because the possessors of power, who are the advocates for its extension, can ever create national embarrasments, to be successively employed to excite the people into sleep, while that power is swelling, slowly, secretly, and fatally." But what are all these mighty armaments for, to raise which the Constitution has been trampled down? Are they to subjugate the Southern States and make them conquered provinces? I think I know something of that people, somewhat of the daring, intrepid, and determined spirit with which they have gone into this matter, and I solemnly declare that I do not believe that all the power of the North, strengthened and cemented as it is by the fanatical element against slavery, can ever conquer them. I lay no means underestimate the bravery of the North. I know that they are brave, that they will fight gallantly, that they have the prestige of the stars and stripes on their side, and that in all respects they have greater resources than a people imbued with one spirit as the people of the South now are, fighting for their life and fighting for all that is sacred to them upon earth, can never be conquered.

Mr. Burke, in his speech on conciliation with America, truly says that where slavery exists in any part of the world, whose eyes are free, are by far the most proud and jealous of their freedom. Freed on is to them not only an enjoyment, but a kind of rank and privilege. They are much more strongly, and with a higher and more stubborn spirit, attached to liberty. In such a people the language of domination combined with the spirit of freedom, fortifies and renders it inviolable. But if conquered, what then? The organization of the Federal Government cannot be maintained without the cooperation of the States. Can you compel this cooperation? When you have conquered Louisiana or any other seceding State, can you compel her to elect Senators or Representatives, and if not, what would be her position? If the object of embodying an army of two hundred and fifty thousand men is not to subjugate the South, what is it for? Is it to recover a few worthless forts or to wreak the vengeance engendered by sectional hatred. Is an ocean of blood to be shed and the Gulf between the sections to be so deepened and widened as to be impassable, and that what we have done as well now. But for this horrible condition of things, there would have been eight slaveholding States seeking redress within the Union and under the Constitution. But four more have gone out, and four only, including Delaware are left, with the iron heel of military coercion on two of them. Under these circumstances what ought Kentucky to do? My solemn conviction is that the first and most important thing is to discard all past party feuds, and agree to unite on one common platform of neutrality. There be those who think that Kentucky ought to withdraw and unite her destiny with the South at once, and take her share of the responsibility and danger of the step, they ought to remember that the people alone can decide such a question, and that under existing circumstances it is almost, if not absolutely certain, that it would give rise to civil war among ourselves. On the other hand, the people of the State have decided, by a large vote, that Kentucky shall, during this unnatural war, maintain a strict and impartial neutrality, and stand prepared to enforce it against either belligerent who shall violate it. The refusal of the Governor to furnish troops to fight our brethren of the South has been almost unanimously approved, and both parties seem now to agree to the common platform of neutrality.

During my absence from the State, I was nominated, and with eleven other gentlemen, elected by the people of Kentucky, a delegate to the Border Slave State Convention. I was not in the State during the period of the stirring and startling events which have covered the whole country with a pall of darkness, and have had no opportunity of expressing my opinions upon them. Finding, however, an address from gentlemen composing the Central Committee of the party which elected me, approving in strong and decided terms the action of the Governor in refusing the quota of troops demanded by Mr. Lincoln, and stating what should be the present position of Kentucky, I am willing to endorse that address, and in any action as delegates conform to the policy there indicated. I especially and cordially agree to the following extract from that address: "What the future duty of Kentucky may be, we are of course not with certainty foresaw; but if the enterprise announced in the proclamation of the President should at any time hereafter assume the aspect of a war for the overturning and subjugation of the seceding States through the full assertion therein of the national jurisdiction by a standing military force, we do not hesitate to say that Kentucky should not only withhold her sword, but half of what will have then become the common cause. Such an event, if it should occur, of which we confess there does not appear to us to be a rational probability, could have but one meaning—a meaning which a people jealous of their liberty would be keen to detect, and which a people worthy of liberty would be prompt and fearless to resist. When Kentucky detects this meaning in the action of the Government, she ought, without counting the cost, to take up arms at once against the Government. Until she does so, and until the contingency happens, she should be independent of each side, and hold both sides to respect the inviolability of her soil. I am no secessionist, and as is well known, never have been. I have treated it always as a political heresy without constitutional sanction, and I have disapproved as sincerely and as truly as any other man living its dangerous tendency. But we ought to remember that many of the best minds in the country do honestly believe that it is a right fairly deducible from the Constitution, and whole communities have acted under that conviction. But, as I am to be seen, when, whenever, the contingency happens, she should be independent of each side, and hold both sides to respect the inviolability of her soil. I am no secessionist, and as is well known, never have been. 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